



Security Council

Distr.: General
25 February 2003
English
Original: Arabic

Identical letters dated 22 February 2003 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I wish to transmit to you herewith the daily report on the activities carried out by the inspection teams of the United Nations Monitoring, Verification and Inspection Commission (UNMOVIC) and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in Iraq on 20 February 2003.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammed A. Aldouri
Permanent Representative



Annex to the identical letters dated 22 February 2003 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council

Activities of the IAEA and UNMOVIC inspection teams in Iraq

Inspection activities on Thursday, 20 February 2003

I. IAEA inspection team

Group I

A group of four inspectors left the Canal Hotel at 8.30 a.m. and went to the Izz State Company, a subsidiary of the Military Industrialization Corporation, in the Taji area 10 kilometres north of Baghdad. The group verified the buildings and their various floors against the maps they had with them. The group concluded its mission, which lasted two and a half hours, and then returned to the Canal Hotel.

Group II

A second group, comprising seven inspectors, left Rashid airfield on board a helicopter at 8.40 a.m. Because of the bad weather conditions, the mission was cancelled and the group returned to Rashid airfield.

Group III

A group of four inspectors left the Canal Hotel at 9 a.m. and went to the Samoud site of the Karamah State Company, a subsidiary of the Military Industrialization Corporation, in the Abu Ghurayb area. The group inspected the site and examined the flow-forming machine, asking when the machine had been moved to the site and what its purpose was. They also examined the technical details of the machine. The group then went to the Ibn al-Haytham site belonging to the Karamah State Company in the Taji area. The group examined the new flow-forming machine, asking about the date on which the machine had been received, the place where it had been installed and the supplier. After that, the group went to the Shaykhali warehouses which belong to the Iraqi Atomic Energy Organization in the Tuwaythah area. The group inspected one of the warehouses from which it took two aluminium tubes. The inspection process lasted three and a half hours, after which the group returned to the Canal Hotel.

Group IV

A fourth group, comprising three inspectors, left the Canal Hotel in Baghdad at 8.50 a.m. and used a device carried on a vehicle to make a radiation survey of several companies, offices and military units in the Nahrawan area, and of the Bassel State Company, the 7 Nisan State Company, a subsidiary of the Military Industrialization Corporation, and the truck repair division of the Oil Products Distribution Company. The group concluded its mission, which lasted three hours, and then returned to the Canal Hotel.

II. UNMOVIC inspection team (missiles)

Group I

A group of four inspectors left the Canal Hotel in Baghdad at 8.50 a.m. and went to the Quds factory of the Karamah State Company, a subsidiary of the Military Industrialization Corporation. The group convened a meeting with officials of the factory and asked about the type of guidance systems used on the Samoud missile, the method of assembly of the guidance systems, and the number of missiles on which the guidance systems were used. The group then inspected the buildings of the factory, made an inventory of the guidance systems present there, and verified the tagged equipment. The group concluded its mission, which lasted three hours, and then returned to the Canal Hotel.

Group II

A second group, comprising four inspectors, left the Canal Hotel in Baghdad at 8.30 a.m. and went to the Ishaqi site which belongs to the Ministry of Defence 55 kilometres north of Baghdad. The group placed stickers on the missiles present at the site. The group concluded its mission, which lasted four hours, and then returned to the Canal Hotel.

Group III

A third group of three inspectors left the Canal Hotel in Baghdad at 8.30 a.m. and went to the Samoud factory and the Ibn al-Haytham factory, both of which belong to the Karamah State Company, a subsidiary of the Military Industrialization Corporation. The group inspected the stickers in the Samoud factory and placed stickers on a machine that had been idle for 10 years in the Ibn al-Haytham factory. The group concluded its mission, which lasted four hours, and then returned to the Canal Hotel.

Group IV

A fourth group, comprising three inspectors, left the Canal Hotel in Baghdad at 8.30 a.m. and went to the Ibn al-Haytham site of the Karamah State Company, a subsidiary of the Military Industrialization Corporation. The group interviewed officials at the site, asking for details of the subsystems of the Samoud missile, inspected the workshops at the site and looked at the principal components of the Samoud missile. The group concluded its mission, which lasted five hours, and then returned to the Canal Hotel.

Group V

A group of three inspectors left the Canal Hotel in Baghdad at 8.30 a.m. and went to the headquarters of the Karamah State Company and to the Samoud site, which belongs to that company, a subsidiary of the Military Industrialization Corporation. The group placed stickers on the machines present in the company's headquarters and asked officials of the company about the number of warheads manufactured there. It then went to the Samoud factory and asked about the testing of the turbine pump system of the Samoud's engine. The group concluded its mission, which lasted three hours, and then returned to the Canal Hotel.

III. UNMOVIC inspection team (chemical)

A group of five inspectors left the Canal Hotel in Baghdad at 10 a.m. and went to the A'ilah detergent production plant in the Karamah area, 40 kilometres west of Baghdad. The team met one of the employees at the plant and asked about the number of employees, the number of holders of higher education degrees, how detergent materials were obtained and the production capacity. The team inspected the administration of the plant, the sulphonic acid production unit, the sulphur store, the bottle manufacturing unit and the scrapyard, and used an X-ray metal detection device. The team concluded its mission, which lasted an hour and a quarter and then returned to the Canal Hotel.

IV. UNMOVIC inspection team (biological)

Group I

At 10 a.m., a helicopter with five inspectors on board took off from Rashid airfield. It surveyed the Abu Ghurayb area including the College of Agriculture, the State Crop Protection Board, the potato warehouses, and the Kindi Veterinary Vaccine Company. The survey of the areas took 15 minutes after which the group went to the Saddam State Company in the Amiriyah Fallujah area and spent 10 minutes surveying the area. At the end of the survey mission, which lasted two hours, the aircraft returned to Rashid airfield.

Group II

At 9.30 a.m., a helicopter with four inspectors on board took off from Rashid airfield and went to the Alcoholic Beverages Factory in Misan. The group inspected the Maruk Beer Production Plant, checking the stickers that were affixed to the equipment. The group concluded its mission, which lasted one and a half hours, and then boarded the aircraft and flew to Basra International Airport where the group landed and spent the night.

Group III

At 10.20 a.m., a helicopter took off from Rashid airfield with two inspectors on board and went to the Balad area. The inspectors photographed the Bakr airbase and adjacent areas. At the end of the reconnaissance mission, which lasted 50 minutes, the aircraft returned to Rashid airfield.

V. U-2 surveillance aircraft

On this day a U-2 surveillance aircraft entered Iraqi airspace at 9.55 a.m. and made a reconnaissance of numerous areas in Iraq. The aircraft left Iraqi airspace at 4.25 p.m. The reconnaissance operation lasted six hours and 20 minutes.



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On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the daily report on the activities carried out by the inspection teams of the United Nations Monitoring, Verification and Inspection Commission (UNMOVIC) and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in Iraq on 21 February 2003 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammed A. Aldouri
Permanent Representative



Annex to the identical letters dated 22 February 2003 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council

Activities of the UNMOVIC and IAEA inspection teams in Iraq

Inspection activities on 21 February 2003

I. UNMOVIC inspection team (missiles)

The team, comprised of two inspectors, left the Canal Hotel at 9.30 a.m. and arrived at the Musayyib electrical power station, an affiliate of the Electricity Commission. Upon arrival at the site, the team inspected the fuel tanks used to power the station, observed the openings through which the tanks were brought into the station and the associated emergency exits, took note of the thickness of the reinforced concrete used to construct the openings and measured the tanks. The team completed its assignment, which lasted two hours, then returned to the hotel.

II. UNMOVIC inspection team (biological)

A helicopter carrying four inspectors took off from the Rashid airfield at 10 a.m. on an aerial reconnaissance flight over two projects, the privately owned Ishaqi dairy, located at Dajil, and the pesticides factory belonging to the Tariq State Company, an affiliate of the Military Industrialization Corporation (MIC), located some 100 kilometres north of Baghdad. During the reconnaissance operation, the team used video and still cameras. It completed its assignment, which lasted 90 minutes, then returned to the Rashid airfield.

III. Meetings

The International Atomic Energy Agency requested to meet with two Iraqi scientists in a hotel in Baghdad. The National Monitoring Directorate notified the two scientists of the times of their respective meetings and encouraged them to attend. The meetings took place and both scientists used tape recorders to record the proceedings. The first meeting lasted two and a half hours and the second 50 minutes.



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I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammed A. Aldouri
Permanent Representative

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Annex to the identical letters dated 23 February 2003 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council

Activities of the IAEA and UNMOVIC inspection teams in Iraq

Inspection activities on Saturday, 22 February 2003

I. IAEA inspection team

Group I

A group of four inspectors left the Canal Hotel at 8.35 a.m. and went to the Qadisiyah State Company, one of the companies of the Military Industrialization Corporation, in the Yusufiyah area, 25 kilometres south of Baghdad. The group inspected all the workshops and warehouses of the company and found out about their activities. The group also inspected the "evacuation sites" and spread out the map they had with them and checked the machines marked with stickers. The group concluded its mission, which lasted three hours, and then returned to the Canal Hotel.

Group II

A group of four inspectors left the Canal Hotel at 8.30 a.m. and went to the 7 Nisan Company, one of the companies of the Military Industrialization Corporation, 25 kilometres east of Baghdad. The group inspected all the installations of the company, including workshops, warehouses, administrative buildings and service units, and compared them with earlier declarations. The group concluded its mission, which lasted three and a half hours, and then returned to the Canal Hotel.

Group III

A group of two inspectors left the Canal Hotel at 8.40 a.m. and made a radiation survey of a number of sites in the Abu Ghurayb area, namely: the State Dairy Company belonging to the Ministry of Industry, al-Dhahab al-Abyadh village, residential buildings, the Akarkuf electricity transformer station project belonging to the Electricity Corporation, the Samoud factory and the Yarmuk Company belonging to the Military Industrialization Corporation. The group also moved the air sampling device that had been installed in the Yarmuk Company. The group concluded its mission, which lasted three hours, and then returned to the Canal Hotel.

II. UNMOVIC inspection team (missiles)

Group I

A group of three inspectors left the Canal Hotel at 9 a.m. and went to the destroyed static rocket testing station in the Amiriyah Fallujah area 70 kilometres west of Baghdad. The group drove round the ruins of the site and then went to the Badr State Company, one of the companies of the Military Industrialization

Corporation, 30 kilometres south of Baghdad. The group placed stickers on some programmed vertical turning machines used in the production of certain components of the Samoud missile. The group concluded its mission, which lasted two hours, and then returned to the Canal Hotel.

Group II

A group of nine inspectors left the Canal Hotel at 9 a.m. and went to the Ibn al-Haytham site which belongs to the Karamah State Company, one of the companies of the Military Industrialization Corporation, in the Taji area, 10 kilometres north of Baghdad. The group inspected the installations of the site in order to familiarize themselves with all the equipment connected with the Samoud missile and placed stickers on the missiles that were still being manufactured, as well as on their warheads and engines. The group concluded its mission, which lasted four and a quarter hours, and then returned to the Canal Hotel.

Group III

A group of five inspectors left the Canal Hotel at 8.30 a.m. and went to the Al-Nasr al-Azim Company which belongs to the Military Industrialization Corporation, in the Dawrah district of Baghdad. The group interviewed officials of the company, asking them about the missile parts that were being manufactured. The team then studied the declarations that had been made about the company after which it inspected the company's factories and checked the stickers that had been placed on the machines and the equipment. The group concluded its mission, which lasted two hours, and then returned to the Canal Hotel.

III. UNMOVIC inspection team (biological)

Group I

A group of four inspectors left the Canal Hotel at 8.30 a.m. and went to the Razi Centre which belongs to the Ministry of Industry. The team used the incinerator to destroy some growth media and destroyed some other media by treating them with water. The group then went to the food inspection laboratory belonging to the Ministry of Trade in the Jadiriya district of Baghdad where it destroyed some chemical substances using bleach and a sterilizer. The group concluded its mission, which lasted three hours, and then returned to the Canal Hotel.

Group II

A group of eight inspectors left the Ninawa Palace Hotel in Mosul at 8.40 a.m. and went to the College of Medicine of the University of Mosul. The group interviewed the dean of the Mosul College of Medicine, the dean of another college of medicine and a number of specialists, asking about the departments of the two colleges, the number of staff, more particularly the staff of the microbiology division, their diplomas, the number of students and the number of holders of higher education diplomas. The group inspected the laboratories and the animal house, and then went to the College of Pharmacology and interviewed the dean of the college, asking him about the college, its departments, and the most important items of research in the departments of clinical and industrial pharmacology. The group then

inspected the chemistry and microbiology laboratories and the research laboratory used by higher education students. The group concluded its mission, which lasted three and a half hours, and then returned to the Ninawa Palace Hotel in Mosul.

IV. Joint UNMOVIC inspection team

A group of five inspectors left the Canal Hotel at 9 a.m. and went to the Liquid Fuel Analysis Laboratory belonging to the Ministry of Defence. The team interviewed the official in charge of the site, asking him about the explicit name of the site, its affiliations, the tasks of the laboratory and when it had been moved to its present location. The team then inspected all parts of the site and concluded its mission, which lasted one hour, after which it returned to the Canal Hotel.

V. UNMOVIC joint inspection team in Mosul

A group of four inspectors left the Ninawa Palace Hotel in Mosul at 9 a.m. and went to the Kindi State Company which belongs to the Military Industrialization Corporation. The team placed stickers on two items of equipment at the company. The team concluded its mission, which lasted 45 minutes, and then returned to the Ninawa Palace Hotel.

VI. UNMOVIC inspection team (chemical)

The team was to have taken off by helicopter from Rashid airfield but the mission was cancelled because of bad weather.

VII. U-2 surveillance aircraft

A U-2 surveillance aircraft entered Iraqi airspace at 10.15 a.m. and made a reconnaissance of several areas in Iraq. The aircraft left Iraqi airspace at 4.15 p.m. The reconnaissance operation lasted six hours.



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I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammed A. Aldouri
Permanent Representative



Annex to the identical letters dated 24 February 2003 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council

Report on the activities of the UNMOVIC and IAEA inspection teams in Iraq

I. IAEA inspection team

A team consisting of three inspectors left the Canal Hotel in Baghdad at 8.40 a.m. for the abandoned Muthanna site of the Tariq company, a Military Industrialization Corporation (MIC) affiliate, 100 kilometres north of Baghdad. Upon arrival at the site, the inspectors conducted a car-borne radiation survey of all the site's buildings and streets in order to detect any traces of possible radioactivity, and then obtained coordinates for the site. After completing their mission, which lasted 3 hours, they returned to the Canal Hotel.

II. UNMOVIC inspection team (chemical)

A team of six inspectors left the Canal Hotel in Baghdad at 8.40 a.m. for the Muruj Company for perfumes, a private-sector company, in the Karadah Khariji area. Upon arrival at the site, the inspectors asked the director when the company was established, and about the products manufactured by the company, its sources of raw materials, the total number of staff, activities conducted at the site from 1988 to 2002 and whether there was any quality control. The team then inspected all the company's installations. The mission lasted 1 hour and 30 minutes, after which the team returned to the Canal Hotel.

III. UNMOVIC inspection team (missiles)

Group I

A team of six inspectors left the Canal Hotel in Baghdad at 8 a.m. for the Qadisiyah State Company, an MIC affiliate, in the Yusufiyah area, 25 kilometres south of Baghdad. Upon arrival at their destination, the inspectors asked the director about the systems manufactured by his company for use in missiles. The group then inspected and filmed the workshops where the systems were manufactured before proceeding to other sections of the company. The mission lasted 3 hours, after which the group returned to the Canal Hotel.

Group II

A team of five inspectors left the Canal Hotel in Baghdad at 9 a.m. for the Milad State Company, an MIC affiliate, in the Yusufiyah area, 25 kilometres south of Baghdad. Upon arrival at their destination, the inspectors asked the director of the company about the missile guidance and control system and the technology used to manufacture the system. They then verified information obtained during a previous inspection and asked about the technical specifications for the above-mentioned system and the sources from which such system had been imported. The group then

inspected the entire complex of workshops belonging to the company. At the end of its inspections, which lasted 2 hours and 30 minutes, the group returned to the Canal Hotel.

Group III

A group of three inspectors left the Canal Hotel in Baghdad at 9.20 a.m. for the Rafah site of the Karamah State Company, an MIC affiliate, 75 kilometres west of Baghdad. The group's mission was to observe and film a static test of the Al-Sumud missile. After completing its mission, which lasted 2 hours and 30 minutes, the group returned to the Canal Hotel.

IV. UNMOVIC inspection team in Mosul (biological)

Group I

A group of six inspectors left the Nineveh Palace Hotel at 9.15 a.m. for the Mosul University Faculty of Veterinary Medicine. Upon arrival at their destination, the inspectors asked the Dean about the Department of Microbiology, animal experiments, the Faculty's staffing, other departments and funding sources. They then inspected the laboratory complex and all the departments of the Faculty. After completing their mission, which lasted 2 hours and 15 minutes, they returned to the Nineveh Palace Hotel.

Group II

A group of six inspectors left the Nineveh Palace Hotel at 9.30 a.m. for the Ninawa Food Industry Company, a private company. Upon arrival at their destination, the inspectors asked officials of the company about when the company had been converted from an alcoholic beverages producing company into a soft-drinks producing plant, the staff strength, number of engineers and the main analyses carried out there. The group then carefully verified and compared the declarations. Having completed its mission, which lasted two hours and 15 minutes, the group returned to the Nineveh Palace Hotel.

Group III

This group joined the UNMOVIC joint inspection team, as indicated below.

V. UNMOVIC joint inspection team in Baghdad

A team of 17 inspectors, which had teamed up with the third UNMOVIC biological weapons inspection group, left the Canal Hotel in Baghdad at 8.30 a.m. for the Fatah Factory, which belongs to the Hattin State Company, an MIC affiliate, 75 kilometres south of Baghdad. Upon arrival at their destination, the inspectors asked the factory director about the factory's official name, the types of activities carried out there, the bodies that benefited from its production, the number of staff working there, the types of raw materials used and expansion plans for the site. The team then inspected all the factory's facilities and areas under construction, using an x-ray scanning device. After completing its mission, which lasted 5 hours, the team returned to the Canal Hotel.



Security Council

Distr.: General
27 February 2003
English
Original: Arabic

Letter dated 14 February 2003 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a letter dated 19 February 2003 together with its accompanying table from Mr. Naji Sabri, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq, concerning violations of the demilitarized zone committed by United Kingdom and United States aircraft between 4 and 31 January 2003.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammed A. Aldouri
Ambassador
Permanent Representative



Annex to the letter dated 24 February 2003 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Further to my letter dated 14 February 2003, I should like to inform you that in the period from 4 to 31 January 2003 United States and British warplanes flying from bases in Kuwait, from Kuwait's airspace and territorial waters and by way of the demilitarized zone monitored by the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM) committed 1,225 violations of Iraq's international boundaries. As shown in the table appended to this letter, the relevant Iraqi agencies have determined that the violations committed were as follows:

1. United States and British warplanes flying from Kuwait, from Kuwait's airspace and territorial waters and by way of the demilitarized zone, violated Iraq's international boundaries, carrying out 1,225 hostile sorties and overflew the Basra, Maysan, Najaf, Babil, Rutbah, Qadisiyah, Anbar, Numaniyah and Dhi Qar governorates.
2. Our technical systems identified the aircraft violating Iraq's airspace on a daily basis as United States F-14s, F-15s, F-16s and F-18s and British Tornados.
3. An AWACS aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and an E-2C aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace provided support to all of the United States and British aircraft that carried out hostile sorties, violating Iraq's airspace by way of the demilitarized zone.
4. Between 4 and 31 January 2003, a total of 16 drones violated Iraq's airspace from a United States or British base in Kuwait, from Kuwait's airspace and territorial waters and by way of the demilitarized zone.
5. During the above-mentioned period, United States and British aircraft flying from Kuwait bombed Iraqi towns and villages as well as civilian and military facilities, killing three people and injuring 25 others, while damaging public amenities and civilian installations.

In addition to the foregoing, Kuwait has continued to commit violations in the demilitarized zone as illustrated by the following:

1. At 2040 hours on 30 December 2002, a helicopter from Kuwaiti territory overflew the town of Safuan, in the demilitarized zone, before flying back into Kuwaiti airspace.
2. At 1615 hours on 15 January 2003, four khaki coloured Hamghi-M1114 reconnaissance vehicles penetrated the Kuwaiti section of the demilitarized zone to carry out a reconnaissance patrol there and then drove back to Kuwaiti territory at 1650 hours.
3. At 1400 hours on 29 January 2003, two Kuwaiti patrol boats attacked an Iraqi-registered fishing boat (2474-Basra) sailing in the Khawr Abdullah area near buoy No. 11. The fishing permits of the nine persons on board were confiscated and then thrown into the sea.
4. At 2345 hours on 31 January 2003, Kuwaiti coast guards boarded and inspected four Iraqi fishing boats south of 'Awha island in the Arabian Gulf.

5. At 1125 hours on 1 February 2003, a helicopter coming from Kuwaiti territory was observed flying towards a Kuwaiti monitoring post located behind the headquarters of the Mission in Khawr camp. The aircraft carried out some manoeuvres around the headquarters and then flew back to Kuwait.

6. On 2 February 2003, the Kuwaiti authorities expelled Iraqi fishing boats from Khawr Abdullah, confiscated the crews' fishing permits, which they threw overboard together with the boats' cargo.

The violations being committed by United States and British aircraft from their bases in Kuwaiti territory or from Kuwaiti airspace violate Iraq's sovereignty. Moreover, the air raids that cause civilian casualties and damage Iraqi civilian and military installations, constitute a veritable undeclared war. The United Nations must take the measures required in this regard under the Charter and relevant Security Council resolutions concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait, which stress the need to respect Iraq's sovereignty, political independence and territorial integrity and request that all appropriate steps should be taken to put an end to the aggression and ensure that those who have committed it bear full international responsibility for it.

All of the violations in question were committed by way of the demilitarized zone in which UNIKOM is stationed. One of the primary responsibilities of UNIKOM is to identify and report hostile military operations and take the necessary measures to halt them immediately.

The statements of UNIKOM to the effect that it is unable to monitor or identify these aircraft are untenable in the light of the scientific and technological capabilities that are available or could be made available to it for use in meeting the requirements of its mandate and establishing the identity and nationality of the warplanes violating Iraq's airspace and sovereignty and then taking punitive measures against the aggressors.

We hope that the United Nations Secretariat will make available to UNIKOM the appropriate tools that would enable it to identify all the violations, determine their origin and inform the Security Council so that it could take the appropriate measures in order to halt them forthwith.

I urge you once more to instruct UNIKOM to perform its duties in full and report to the Security Council through you the number and types of United States and British warplanes that overfly the demilitarized zone, violate the Security Council resolutions on the establishment of that zone and attack Iraq as such violations constitute State terrorism and wanton aggression against Iraq, its people, its sovereignty, its territorial integrity as well as against United Nations peacekeeping operations. The Council would thus be alerted to its responsibility to halt this aggression and ensure that its perpetrators are held fully responsible for it under international and the Security Council resolutions concerning Iraq.

I would also like you to intercede with the State of Kuwait in order to urge it to respect the demilitarized zone and its obligations under the Security Council resolutions concerning the establishment of that zone at the request of all States, and the resolutions calling upon all States to respect the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Iraq and to stop providing assistance for this savage aggression, that violates our country's territorial integrity, destroys the property of its inhabitants and has caused thousands of Iraqi civilian casualties. I would also like

to recall that Kuwait bears legal responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations for its involvement in this aggression.

(Signed) Naji Sabri
Minister for Foreign Affairs

Enclosure**Hostile aerial activity violating Iraq's international boundaries
from Kuwait and by way of the demilitarized zone,
4-31 January 2003**

<i>Date</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>Time</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Sorties</i>	<i>Altitude (metres)</i>	<i>Speed (km/h)</i>	<i>Areas overflown</i>
4-13 January	Kuwait	0635-0015	F-14, F-15, F-16, and F-18 Tornado	1,225 hostile sorties, including 16 sorties by drones	9,000-12,000	180-780	Basra, Maysan, Wasit Muthanna, Karbala, Najaf, Babil, Rutbah, Qadisiyah, Anbar, Numaniyah and Dhi Qar



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I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammed A. Aldouri
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

* Reissued for technical reasons.



Annex to the letter dated 24 February 2003 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

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1. United States and British warplanes flying from Kuwait, from Kuwait's airspace and territorial waters and by way of the demilitarized zone, violated Iraq's international boundaries, carrying out 1,225 hostile sorties and overflew the Basra, Maysan, Najaf, Babil, Rutbah, Qadisiyah, Anbar, Numaniyah and Dhi Qar governorates.
2. Our technical systems identified the aircraft violating Iraq's airspace on a daily basis as United States F-14s, F-15s, F-16s and F-18s and British Tornados.
3. An AWACS aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and an E-2C aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace provided support to all of the United States and British aircraft that carried out hostile sorties, violating Iraq's airspace by way of the demilitarized zone.
4. Between 4 and 31 January 2003, a total of 16 drones violated Iraq's airspace from a United States or British base in Kuwait, from Kuwait's airspace and territorial waters and by way of the demilitarized zone.
5. During the above-mentioned period, United States and British aircraft flying from Kuwait bombed Iraqi towns and villages as well as civilian and military facilities, killing three people and injuring 25 others, while damaging public amenities and civilian installations.

In addition to the foregoing, Kuwait has continued to commit violations in the demilitarized zone as illustrated by the following:

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5. At 1125 hours on 1 February 2003, a helicopter coming from Kuwaiti territory was observed flying towards a Kuwaiti monitoring post located behind the headquarters of the Mission in Khawr camp. The aircraft carried out some manoeuvres around the headquarters and then flew back to Kuwait.

6. On 2 February 2003, the Kuwaiti authorities expelled Iraqi fishing boats from Khawr Abdullah, confiscated the crews' fishing permits, which they threw overboard together with the boats' cargo.

The violations being committed by United States and British aircraft from their bases in Kuwaiti territory or from Kuwaiti airspace violate Iraq's sovereignty. Moreover, the air raids that cause civilian casualties and damage Iraqi civilian and military installations, constitute a veritable undeclared war. The United Nations must take the measures required in this regard under the Charter and relevant Security Council resolutions concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait, which stress the need to respect Iraq's sovereignty, political independence and territorial integrity and request that all appropriate steps should be taken to put an end to the aggression and ensure that those who have committed it bear full international responsibility for it.

All of the violations in question were committed by way of the demilitarized zone in which UNIKOM is stationed. One of the primary responsibilities of UNIKOM is to identify and report hostile military operations and take the necessary measures to halt them immediately.

The statements of UNIKOM to the effect that it is unable to monitor or identify these aircraft are untenable in the light of the scientific and technological capabilities that are available or could be made available to it for use in meeting the requirements of its mandate and establishing the identity and nationality of the warplanes violating Iraq's airspace and sovereignty and then taking punitive measures against the aggressors.

We hope that the United Nations Secretariat will make available to UNIKOM the appropriate tools that would enable it to identify all the violations, determine their origin and inform the Security Council so that it could take the appropriate measures in order to halt them forthwith.

I urge you once more to instruct UNIKOM to perform its duties in full and report to the Security Council through you the number and types of United States and British warplanes that overfly the demilitarized zone, violate the Security Council resolutions on the establishment of that zone and attack Iraq as such violations constitute State terrorism and wanton aggression against Iraq, its people, its sovereignty, its territorial integrity as well as against United Nations peacekeeping operations. The Council would thus be alerted to its responsibility to halt this aggression and ensure that its perpetrators are held fully responsible for it under international and the Security Council resolutions concerning Iraq.

I would also like you to intercede with the State of Kuwait in order to urge it to respect the demilitarized zone and its obligations under the Security Council resolutions concerning the establishment of that zone at the request of all States, and the resolutions calling upon all States to respect the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Iraq and to stop providing assistance for this savage aggression, that violates our country's territorial integrity, destroys the property of its inhabitants and has caused thousands of Iraqi civilian casualties. I would also like

to recall that Kuwait bears legal responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations for its involvement in this aggression.

(Signed) Naji Sabri
Minister for Foreign Affairs

Enclosure**Hostile aerial activity violating Iraq's international boundaries
from Kuwait and by way of the demilitarized zone,
4-31 January 2003**

<i>Date</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>Time</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Sorties</i>	<i>Altitude (metres)</i>	<i>Speed (km/h)</i>	<i>Areas overflown</i>
4-13 January	Kuwait	0635-0015	F-14, F-15, F-16, and F-18 Tornado	1,225 hostile sorties, including 16 sorties by drones	9,000-12,000	180-780	Basra, Maysan, Wasit Muthanna, Karbala, Najaf, Babil, Rutbah, Qadisiyah, Anbar, Numaniyah and Dhi Qar